BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

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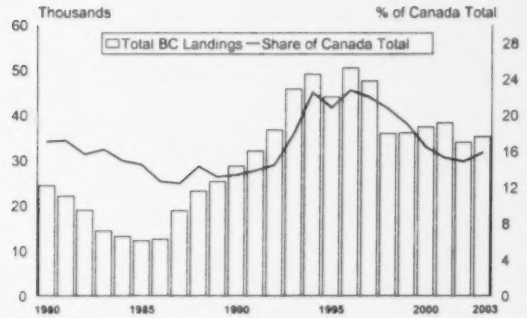
Immigration Highlights ◆ Fourth Quarter 2003

Immigration to B.C. increased during 2003

Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2003 were 8,162 persons. This represented an increase of almost 30 per cent when compared to the 6,292 persons recorded in the fourth quarter last year. Total annual immigration also jumped from 34,038 in 2002 to 35,271 in 2003. B.C.'s fourth quarter share of total Canadian immigrants was 15.3%, a slight increase from the 15.0 per cent observed in the same quarter of 2002.

Immigration to Canada also increased from 41,830 persons recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002 to 53,516 in 2003. However, total annual landings in Canada have declined when compared to last year (221,355 vs. 229,021). During the fourth quarter, B.C. was the third most popular destination for immigrants. Ontario received the highest number of immigrants at 28,722 with Quebec second at 9,945 immigrants.

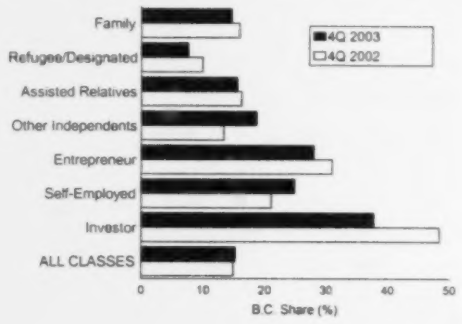
B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2003, 43.9% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 41.6% were in the Family Class.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 28.1% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 37.8% of all investor immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. In fact, B.C. received more investor immigrants than did Ontario in the fourth quarter of 2003. Business immigrants represented 5.9% of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2003.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and

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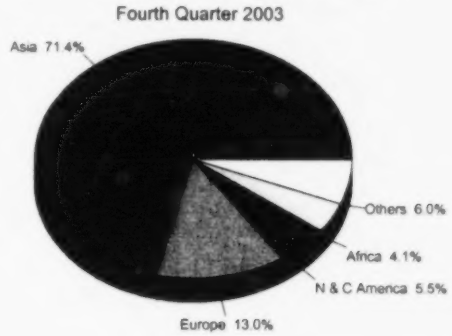
immigrants in the designated classes. During this quarter, B.C. received a total of 696 refugees. This represented 7.6% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 15.3%. A majority of refugees and designated immigrants arrived from Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Fiji and some other Middle-Eastern countries.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

While the number of Asian immigrants to the province has declined slightly in recent years, Asian immigrants still represented 71.4% of all landings in B.C. During the fourth quarter of 2003, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for 26.4 per cent of all landings in the province. Mainland China and South Korea are the major sources of business immigrants to B.C.

B.C. Immigrants by Source



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

Three in every four immigrants who landed in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2003 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

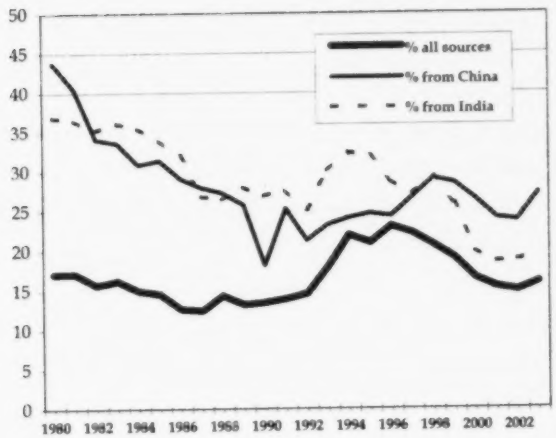
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*

SPECIAL FEATURE: IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA AND CHINA

Jennifer Hansen, Population Analyst, BC Stats

India and China have long been important sources of immigrants to BC. Recent immigration statistics show that these two countries accounted for 40% of the 145 thousand immigrants to BC during the period 2000-03. Immigrants from China and India tend to differ in terms of age, educational levels, language ability and the immigrant class under which they were admitted. This article will examine these differences as well as some changes in the characteristics of immigrants from India and China over the period of 1980 to 2003.

Figure 1: Percent of Immigrants to Canada Destined to BC

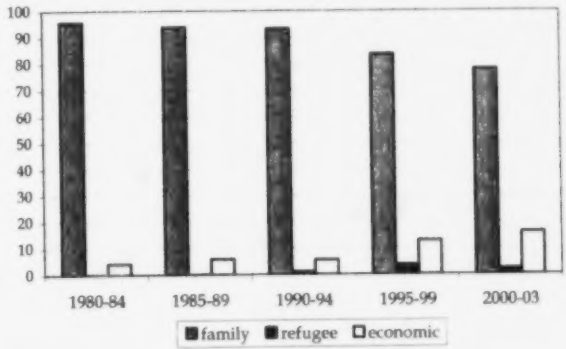


Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

BC has received a substantial proportion of the total immigration to Canada over the last 23 years. In 2003, 16% of all immigrants chose BC as their preferred destination. BC's share of immigrants has declined from the highs in 1980 of 37% of all Indian immigrants and 44% of all Chinese immigrants. However, in 2003, 27% of Chinese immigrants and 19% of Indian immigrants chose to settle in BC.

IMMIGRANT CLASS

Figure 2: Immigrants from India to BC by Class (%)



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

India has been the dominant contributor of Family Class immigrants to BC for the past 23 years, accounting for 30% of BC immigrants in this class. As Figure 2 shows, from 1980 to 1994, over 90% of Indian immigrants to BC were admitted to Canada under the Family Class. BC receives a large share of the total Indian Family Class immigrants to Canada, with about a third intending to settle here.

Figure 2 also demonstrates a slight increase in Indian refugees[1] to BC from 1980 to 2003. During the 1980's, the Refugee Class made up less than 1% of Indian immigrants to BC. This share increased slightly during the 1990's, peaking in 1998 at 6%.

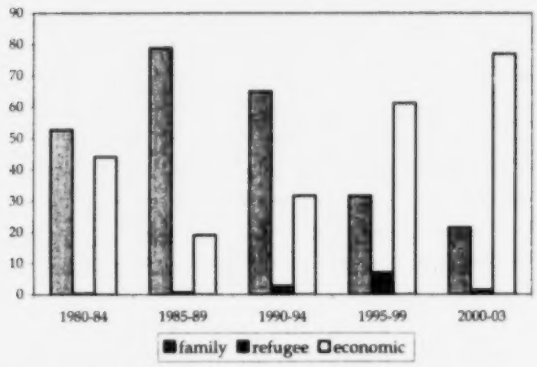
An increasing proportion of Indian arrivals in BC are economic immigrants.[2] This change is mainly due to an increase in the Other Independents Class, from 2% of Indian

[1] Refugee Class includes Convention Refugees as well as those in the Designated Class.

[2] Economic Class includes those admitted in Assisted Relatives, Entrepreneurs, Investors, Self-Employed and Other Independent categories.

immigrants to BC in 1980 to a high of 15% in 2001. Despite this, BC seems to be less successful in attracting Indian immigrants in this class than in the past. More Indian immigrants are entering Canada under this class but BC is attracting a lesser share of the total. From 1980-84, 16% of all Indian immigrants in this class chose BC. Since that time, BC's share of the national total has declined substantially, and by 2000-03 BC was the preferred destination of only 7% of Indian immigrants in the Other Independents Class.

Figure 3: Immigrants from China to BC by Class (%)



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Figure 3 shows that China has typically contributed a substantially smaller proportion of Family Class immigrants to BC than India. Since 1985-89, the proportion of family immigrants has declined while those in the economic classes have increased. In 2003 about one quarter of Chinese immigrants to BC were admitted under the Family Class.

China has been a 'top-five' source country for much of the last two decades and since 1999 has been the origin of about one-third of BC's economic immigrants. From 1980 to 2003 some changes in the class of BC's economic immigrants from China occurred. During the 1980's, the Other Independent Class formed a minor share of Chinese immigrants. From 1990 on, this category of immigrants increased dramatically and by 2003, 57% of Chinese immigrants to BC were Other Independents. Investor class immigrants to BC from China have increased substantially over the last 23 years. From 1980 to 1992 it was a very small proportion of Chinese immigrants to BC. An increase in the proportion of this class is apparent from 1993 on, and by 2001-03, over 10% of immigrants from China to BC were admitted in the Investor Class.

Table 1: Percent of Immigrants from China to Canada

	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-03
Assisted Relatives	41(18)	24(9)	18(14)	27(27)	26(17)
Entrepreneurs	20(20)	27(23)	29(27)	34(32)	36(28)
Self-Employed	29(21)	23(12)	20(21)	28(32)	35(24)
Investor	–	43(46)	56(53)	35(46)	37(34)
Other Independents	26(12)	14(11)	18(14)	26(21)	25(15)
BC(all sources)	16	13	16	21	16

Note: Numbers in brackets represent the percentage of total Canadian immigrant admitted under the selected classes who settled in BC

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

As Table 1 shows, while BC received a declining proportion of Chinese Assisted Relative Class immigrants from 1980-84 to 2000-03, its share of immigrants in the Self-Employed and Entrepreneur Classes has increased over the last 23 years. BC also attracts a large share of Canada's Investor Class immigrants from China. In 2002, almost half of the Chinese immigrants admitted to Canada under this class chose BC. In 2003, this figure was almost 60%.

In general, over the past 23 years, the inflow of refugees from China to BC has not been significant. However, the proportion of Refugee Class immigrants from China spiked in 1996 amounting to 17% of total Chinese immigrants to BC. Higher than usual proportions of Chinese refugees to BC reflects the same phenomenon at the national level. The inflow of Chinese refugees to BC was higher for much of the 1990's than it was in the 1980's, reflecting a pattern evident at the national level.

EDUCATION

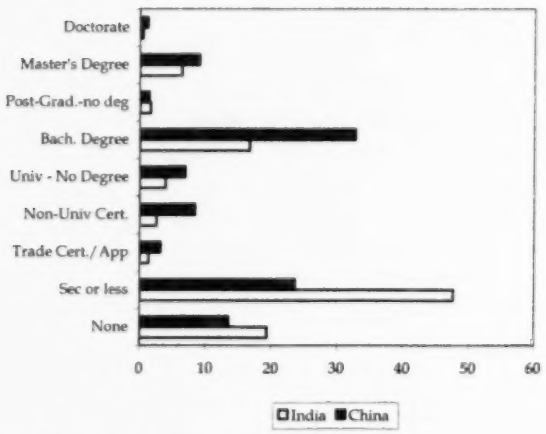
Table 2: Percent of Immigrants to BC by Years of Schooling*

	From China		From India	
Yrs.of Schooling	1980-84	2000-03	1980-84	2000-03
Less than 13	73	26	49	46
13 or more	7	60	13	35

*Percentages do not add to 100 because immigrants with 'unknown' years of education are not presented here.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

As Table 2 demonstrates, overall, the educational level of immigrants to BC from these two countries has increased during the period from 1980 to 2003. The proportion of Indian immigrants who had 13 years or more of schooling increased from 13% in 1980-84 to 35% in 2000-03. A dramatic increase in educational level is seen among Chinese immigrants to BC. In 1980-84 only 7% had 13 or more years of schooling. By 2000-03, this proportion had jumped to 60%. Between 1980-84 and 2000-03 the proportion of Chinese immigrants with 12 or less years of education dropped by 47 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of Indian immigrants with the same number of years of schooling declined by only about 3%.

Figure 4: BC Immigrants by Education Level (Landed 2000-03)



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Although recent Indian immigrants have more education than earlier immigrants, BC is still receiving roughly the same proportion with 12 or less years of education.

Figure 4, depicting education level of recent immigrants, demonstrates that Chinese arrivals are more likely to have a post-secondary education at the time of landing than are Indian immigrants. Differences in education could be due to the respective classes under which most new arrivals from China and India are admitted. A high proportion of Indian immigrants are Family Class, where educational qualification was not part of the admitting criteria.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

The majority of recent immigrants from both India and China did not have adequate English language skills at the time of landing. Among immigrants who landed in 2000-03, 21% of those from China and 33% of those from India reported English language skills. The proportion of immigrants to BC with language skills has increased from the earlier landing period of 1980-84, when only 4% of Chinese immigrants and 16% of Indian immigrants had skills in English.

Table 3: Percent in Selected Age Groups

	0-19		20-34		35-49		50+	
	1980-84	2000-03	1980-84	2000-03	1980-84	2000-03	1980-84	2000-03
India	22	16	38	48	7	13	33	24
China	29	22	34	41	14	28	23	9
BC*	27	26	38	36	13	26	22	12
Canada*	29	28	40	38	13	24	18	9

* Percentages for BC and Canada represent immigrants from all sources.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

AGE

Immigrants from India tend to be older than both immigrants from China and those arriving in BC and Canada from all sources. In both 1980-84 and 2000-03, the age distribution of Indian immigrants was quite different than that for BC immigrants as a whole. The Indian pattern favouring young adults and those 50 years and older has been relatively consistent over the last 23 years. The proportion of those Indian immigrants 50+ years has declined

since the 33% recorded in 1980-84, but it remains significantly higher than the 12% for BC and the 9% for Canada in 2000-03. Perhaps because few Indian immigrants are admitted under the economic classes, a relatively smaller proportion of Indian immigrants were in the 35 to 49 year age group. The age distribution of Chinese immigrants to BC more closely follows the distribution pattern of landings as a whole during both time periods.

Family reunification has always been an important theme in Canadian immigration policy, as is the need to attract skilled worker and business class immigrants. It is expected that both India and China will continue to be important sources of immigration to BC and to Canada.

DEFINITIONS

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Includes immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-Employed Class.

Convention Refugee-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Designated Class-Includes those persons, assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria, who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this article, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to applicants or unqualified refugees claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Includes immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-Employed, or Investor Class.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial self-worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "points" system, which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Self-Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
October to December, 2003
Total Landings: 8,162 Persons

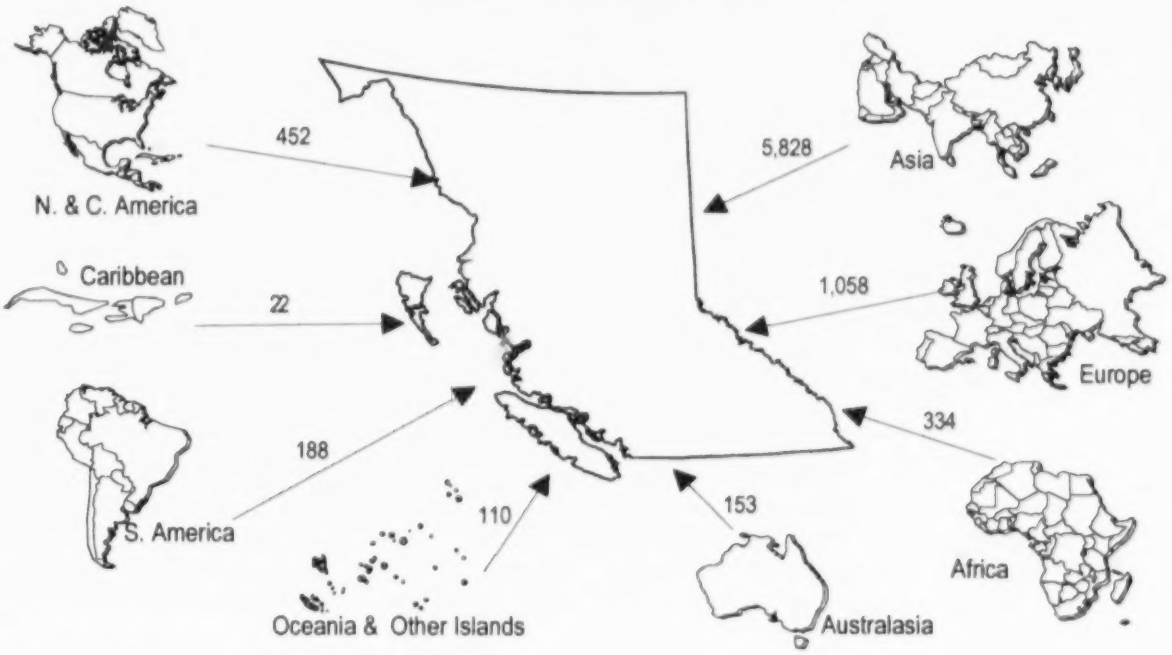


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - October to December, 2003

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	754	304	1,058	9,542	11.1%
Africa	278	56	334	5,930	5.6%
Asia	4,646	1,182	5,828	30,489	19.1%
China-Mainland	1,882	273	2,155	7,769	27.7%
India	502	327	829	5,296	15.7%
Taiwan	169	49	218	324	67.3%
Hong Kong	85	17	102	308	33.1%
Australasia	103	50	153	395	38.7%
N & C America	272	180	452	2,430	18.6%
U.S.A.	181	154	335	1,757	19.1%
Caribbean	15	7	22	1,515	1.5%
South America	157	31	188	2,851	6.6%
Oceania	38	72	110	261	42.1%
Not Stated	15	2	17	103	16.5%
All Areas	**6,278**	**1,884**	**8,162**	**53,516**	**15.3%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2004*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1993	18,435	1,489	19,924	3,377	7,273	4,072	673	6,867	22,262	3,735	45,921
1994	17,499	1,544	19,043	5,985	9,042	4,172	744	6,292	26,235	3,820	49,098
1995	15,306	1,991	17,297	7,827	11,801	3,509	956	3,038	27,131	159	44,587
1996	14,271	3,047	17,318	8,545	16,812	4,231	1,563	3,446	34,597	107	52,022
1997	12,879	2,459	15,338	7,197	18,453	3,335	1,249	2,255	32,489	18	47,845
1998	11,050	2,346	13,396	3,791	14,533	1,917	746	1,599	22,586	-	35,982
1999	10,987	1,998	12,985	3,219	15,870	1,860	658	1,501	23,108	9	36,102
2000	10,976	2,644	13,620	3,219	16,792	1,767	633	1,377	23,788	-	37,408
2001	11,769	2,219	13,988	3,582	17,068	1,611	441	1,682	24,384	-	38,372
2002	11,883	2,131	14,014	3,301	13,055	1,194	526	1,948	20,024	-	34,038
2003	13,405	1,842	15,247	2,662	14,402	917	332	1,711	20,024	-	35,271
2002/1	3,244	655	3,899	942	3,683	291	151	592	5,659	-	9,558
2002/2	3,899	703	4,602	1,066	3,721	267	166	379	5,599	-	10,201
2002/3	2,498	271	2,769	798	3,255	421	143	601	5,218	-	7,987
2002/4	2,242	502	2,744	495	2,396	215	66	376	3,548	-	6,292
2003/1	2,815	315	3,130	581	3,444	210	111	487	4,833	-	7,963
2003/2	3,759	361	4,120	843	3,997	241	75	415	5,571	-	9,691
2003/3	3,434	470	3,904	734	3,880	296	89	552	5,551	-	9,455
2003/4	3,397	696	4,093	504	3,081	170	57	257	4,069	-	8,162

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1993	112,578	30,632	143,210	23,028	50,017	16,706	3,391	12,625	105,767	7,750	256,727
1994	94,096	20,455	114,551	27,500	47,471	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,389	7,437	224,377
1995	77,327	28,544	105,871	29,322	57,921	11,432	2,854	5,164	106,693	304	212,868
1996	68,298	32,195	100,493	28,880	74,075	11,909	4,375	6,176	125,415	147	226,055
1997	59,894	27,662	87,556	25,489	83,013	10,406	3,927	5,593	128,428	46	216,030
1998	50,800	25,376	76,176	14,961	69,256	6,617	2,625	4,534	97,993	8	174,177
1999	55,251	25,418	80,669	14,780	81,470	6,155	2,599	4,265	109,269	9	189,947
2000	60,587	30,540	91,127	18,410	104,185	6,182	2,530	4,951	136,258	-	227,385
2001	66,741	28,119	94,860	21,684	119,404	6,096	2,156	6,338	155,678	-	250,538
2002	65,469	25,242	90,711	20,489	106,793	4,487	1,903	4,637	138,309	1	229,021
2003	86,764	26,042	112,806	16,321	84,130	2,983	1,423	3,689	108,546	-	221,352
2002/1	17,164	8,282	25,446	5,289	27,720	1,232	510	1,367	36,118	-	61,564
2002/2	20,351	8,048	28,399	7,031	34,366	1,207	542	1,167	44,313	-	72,712
2002/3	13,888	3,871	17,759	5,128	26,807	1,355	538	1,327	35,155	1	52,915
2002/4	14,066	5,041	19,107	3,041	17,900	693	313	776	22,723	-	41,830
2003/1	16,219	3,776	19,995	3,577	20,021	683	367	941	25,589	-	45,584
2003/2	22,876	5,448	28,324	4,481	24,074	715	407	908	30,585	-	58,909
2003/3	24,527	7,697	32,224	5,020	23,540	979	420	1,160	31,119	-	63,343
2003/4	23,142	9,121	32,263	3,243	16,495	606	229	680	21,253	-	53,516

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.8%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.2%	22.2%	32.0%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	25.3%	21.0%	29.0%	28.4%	35.3%	23.0%	-	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.9%	16.1%	21.8%	19.5%	30.2%	25.3%	35.2%	21.1%	100.0%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.7%	14.9%	17.5%	16.1%	28.6%	25.0%	27.8%	17.5%	-	16.5%
2001	17.6%	7.9%	14.7%	16.5%	14.3%	26.4%	20.5%	26.5%	15.7%	-	15.3%
2002	18.2%	8.4%	15.4%	16.1%	12.2%	26.6%	27.6%	42.0%	14.5%	-	14.9%
2003	15.4%	7.1%	13.5%	16.3%	17.1%	30.7%	23.3%	46.4%	18.4%	-	15.9%
2002/1	18.9%	7.9%	15.3%	17.8%	13.3%	23.6%	29.6%	43.3%	15.7%	-	15.5%
2002/2	19.2%	8.7%	16.2%	15.2%	10.8%	22.1%	30.6%	32.5%	12.6%	-	14.0%
2002/3	18.0%	7.0%	15.6%	15.6%	12.1%	31.1%	26.6%	45.3%	14.8%	-	15.1%
2002/4	15.9%	10.0%	14.4%	16.3%	13.4%	31.0%	21.1%	48.5%	15.6%	-	15.0%
2003/1	17.4%	8.3%	15.7%	16.2%	17.2%	30.7%	30.2%	51.8%	18.9%	-	17.5%
2003/2	16.4%	6.6%	14.5%	18.8%	16.6%	33.7%	18.4%	45.7%	18.2%	-	16.5%
2003/3	14.0%	6.1%	12.1%	14.6%	16.5%	30.2%	21.2%	47.6%	17.8%	-	14.9%
2003/4	14.7%	7.6%	12.7%	15.5%	18.7%	28.1%	24.9%	37.8%	19.1%	-	15.3%

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2004*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
October - December, 2003

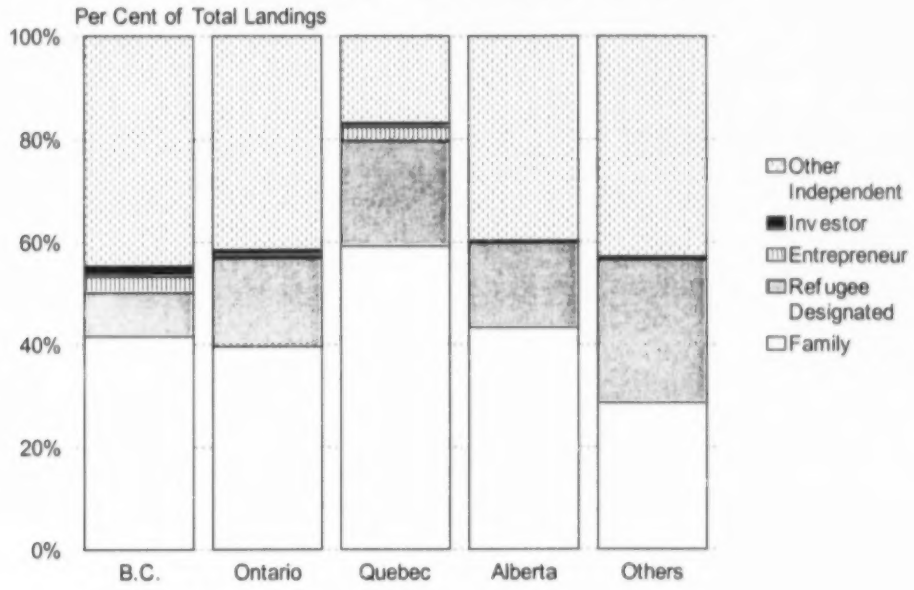


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
2003										
NFLD	117	115	232	22	110	-	-	-	132	364
P.E.I.	37	52	89	-	59	-	1	5	65	154
N.S.	575	194	769	110	459	51	31	51	702	1,471
N.B.	245	141	386	20	244	9	12	1	286	672
Que	19,929	6,184	26,113	1,061	10,683	338	219	1,052	13,353	39,466
Ont	44,056	13,811	57,867	11,144	47,998	1,508	567	803	62,020	119,887
Man	1,352	1,230	2,582	156	3,664	4	65	3	3,892	6,474
Sask	565	492	1,057	61	509	14	12	7	603	1,660
Alta	6,373	1,966	8,339	1,074	5,949	140	180	56	7,399	15,738
B.C.	13,405	1,842	15,247	2,662	14,402	917	332	1,711	20,024	35,271
Territories	97	7	104	11	40	2	4	-	57	161
Not Stated	13	8	21	-	13	-	-	-	13	34
Canada	86,764	26,042	112,806	16,321	84,130	2,983	1,423	3,689	108,546	221,352
2003 Fourth Quarter										
NFLD	33	6	39	14	29	-	-	-	43	82
P.E.I.	8	17	25	-	24	-	-	-	24	49
N.S.	183	65	248	24	98	6	-	5	133	381
N.B.	74	25	99	5	66	4	7	-	82	181
Que	5,890	2,031	7,921	300	1,318	83	54	269	2,024	9,945
Ont	11,381	4,956	16,337	2,174	9,665	334	75	137	12,385	28,722
Man	345	535	880	34	797	-	3	3	837	1,717
Sask	161	163	324	15	109	-	4	-	128	452
Alta	1,633	624	2,257	173	1,295	9	28	9	1,514	3,771
B.C.	3,397	696	4,093	504	3,081	170	57	257	4,069	8,162
Territories	26	2	28	-	13	-	1	-	14	42
Not Stated	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Canada	23,142	9,121	32,263	3,243	16,495	606	229	680	21,253	53,516

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2004*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

October to December, 2003

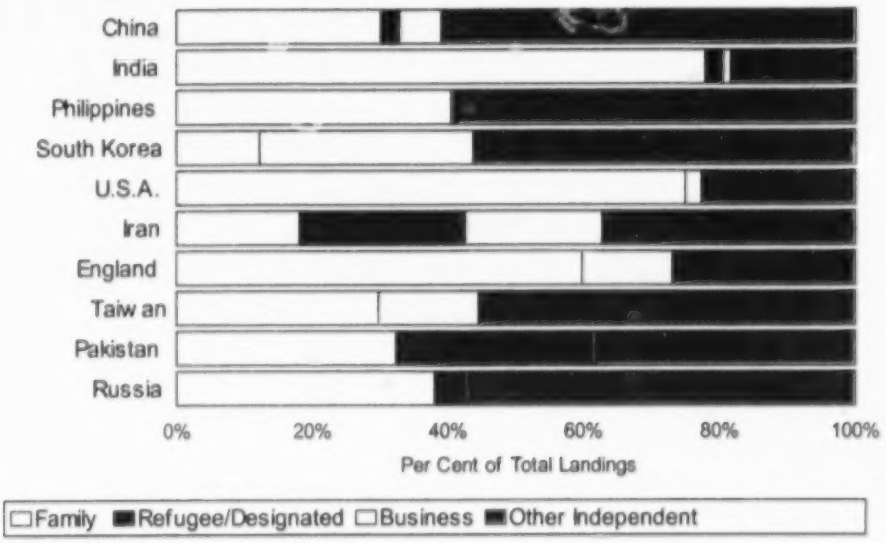


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, October - December, 2003

	Social & Humanitarian			Economic					
Province	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	563	38	601	50	356	22	22	7	457	1,058
Africa	84	161	245	24	65	-	-	-	89	334
Asia	2,180	378	2,558	385	2,474	144	25	242	3,270	5,828
Australasia	83	-	83	17	51	-	2	-	70	153
N&C America	339	17	356	10	78	-	8	-	96	452
Caribbean	17	-	17	1	4	-	-	-	5	22
S. America	70	49	119	10	47	4	-	8	69	188
Oceania & Isl.	44	53	97	7	6	-	-	-	13	110
Not Stated	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	647	59	706	110	1,206	18	14	101	1,449	2,155
India	645	21	666	34	119	9	1	-	163	829
Philippines	322	3	325	71	399	-	2	-	472	797
South Korea	59	-	59	65	207	64	4	84	424	483
U.S.A.	251	-	251	5	71	-	8	-	84	335
Iran	52	70	122	17	90	29	-	29	165	287
England	162	-	162	10	63	14	17	5	109	271
Taiwan	65	-	65	12	109	7	4	21	153	218
Pakistan	55	50	105	10	55	-	-	-	65	170
Russia	46	6	52	5	64	-	-	-	69	121
Japan	85	-	85	-	27	-	-	-	27	112
Afghanistan	2	108	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Fiji	44	53	97	6	2	-	-	-	8	105
Hong Kong	42	-	42	24	29	4	-	3	60	102
Romania	56	2	58	3	32	-	-	-	35	93
Vietnam	78	-	78	-	2	-	-	-	2	80
South Africa	22	4	26	11	40	-	-	-	51	77
Germany	44	-	44	2	18	5	5	2	32	76
Australia	41	-	41	4	28	-	1	-	33	74
Sudan	3	70	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Others	676	250	926	115	520	20	1	12	668	1,594
Total	**3,397**	**696**	**4,093**	**504**	**3,081**	**170**	**57**	**257**	**4,069**	**8,162**

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2004*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.